

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD BE FASHIONABLY DRESSED



We today Judge Men by the Clothes they Wear—

SCHLOSS BALTIMORE CLOTHES

Carry the stamp of Fashion and give the Wearer Distinction and Preference—They cost no more than the ordinary.

We want every man and every young man in Tazewell to see the new Spring and Summer Models.

AS WELCOME AS A LOOKER AS A BUYER

HATS

The celebrated Stetson Hats in all the new shades

Soft Hats \$3.00 and \$3.50

Stiff Hats in all dimensions

\$3.00 and \$3.50

UNDERWEAR

MEDIUM weight ribbed Underwear in Cotton, Cotton and Wool mixed and all Wool. Shirts and Drawers to match.

50c to \$1.50

OUTING FLANNEL

PAJAMAS NIGHT SHIRTS
Trimmed with frogs or plain. Plain or trimmed with fancy braids.
\$1 to \$4 50c to \$1.50

SHOES

FLOERSHEIM and GROSSETT

Shoes in all leathers suitable for any man's need. We've one last that is especially fine for

Men Who Walk or Stand Much

Come in and let us try it on

\$3.50 to \$5.00

Heavy Shoes for Wet Days

HARRISON & GILLESPIE BROTHERS

Bond Issue.

"Must buy stone and have commissaries," so the pamphlet, "pay as you go plan," says, if contractors build the roads. The advocates of the pay plan assert in their pamphlet, as an objection to letting roads to contract, whether they be built under the bond issue or under their plan, that the contractors would be required to pay for stone used in macadamizing the roads contracted to be built, and that said contractors would provide and operate commissaries.

As to the first proposition, our observation has been that however the work is done, whether by a contractor or on force account, it is more than probable that the stone will have to be bought. We have heard that there are men in Tazewell county who have charged for stone that was necessary to be used in the building of a foundation for a public free school building for the education of the children of our county. Now, any man who would charge for stone for that purpose will certainly charge for any stone he would supply that may be required for macadamizing roads, so it is not safe nor business policy to depend on the stone being donated by the property owners through whose lands the macadam roads might pass. True, under the "pay as you go plan" there might be some way of compromising with the land owners, and instead of building the roads through their lands to the best advantage for the public, that you build it through their lands to the best advantage of the land owners, and thus obtain their stone free. We candidly confess that under such conditions we would infinitely prefer to pay for the stone. However that may be, if a man, through whose lands a road is being macadamized, is patriotic enough to give the stone, he will give it for the sake of good roads, whether they be built under the bond issue plan or under the pay plan, because he will be giving it for the benefit of the road and not because of the plan under which it is constructed; and likewise, if he would refuse to give the stone under the bond issue plan he would refuse to give it under the pay as you go plan.

Now as to the commissaries. Conceding it to be true that contractors would maintain and operate their own commissaries, we do not see why this would result in a disadvantage to the laborer, the public, or to the cost of the roads. The laborer has to buy his supplies, whether he buys them from the local merchant or from the contractor himself, and he must pay a profit on the cost of these supplies, therefore the laborer is not hurt or defrauded. If the contractor can operate a commissary, and thus obtain a reasonable profit on the supplies that his laborers are obliged to have, so the profits are the same as charged by the merchant, why would not this be considered when the contractor is bidding for the work, and why would not the result be to the advantage of the people, because it would lessen the operating expenses of the contractor? Thus we see that the

public would not be hurt; that the laborer would not be hurt thereby, and that there would be no favorite stores on whom orders would be given, which might be the case under the pay as you go plan.

CLEAR FORK DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

J. B. Boyer & Co., Tazewell, Va.

SPECIAL BULLETIN—SPECIAL PRICES.

We have a line of boy's shirts, with and without collars, which we are selling very cheap to close out. If your lamp or oil stove gives you trouble, try Aladdin kerosene oil. It is the highest grade oil made. Gives a clear light and has no odor. We are selling a good quality of white cups and saucers and plates at 25 cents the set. We also have a few "odds and ends" in decorated dinner ware we are closing out very cheap.

We are giving free with each box of Colgate's Toilet Powder, Dental Cream and Shaving Powder, one ten cent cake of Colgate's Imperial Life Soap. Colgate & Co. are the largest and highest grade soap makers in the world.

We have just received a lot of "Mill Samples" of rugs, lace curtains, towels, sheets, pillow cases, etc. These goods are the very best quality and will be sold very much under the regular price. Ask to see them.

Brooms are some cheaper than they have been. See our line before you buy. It don't cost anything to look.

We are selling 4 balls of best potato for 25 cents, 6 cakes of Oline soap for 25 cents, 7 cakes Lenox soap for 25 cents. We sell all of Colgate's famous brands of soaps, as well as Pear's, Roger & Gilet's, Woodberry's Facial, Packer's, "4711" glycerine, cuticura, Cradock's medicated, etc.

We are agents for the celebrated "Keen Kutter" brand of scissors, shears, carving sets, table knives and forks, butler knives, etc. A new article for any one proving unsatisfactory. "1892" brand of spun (not cast) aluminum and nesco enameled ware and Rome brand of nickel ware are the best ware for cooking purposes. They are more expensive than most other kinds but will wear much longer. "1892" aluminum is guaranteed to last fifteen years.

We have lots of small household conveniences on our five and ten cent counter. We carry a superb line of wall papers, pictures, sets, etc. A new article for any one proving unsatisfactory. "1892" brand of spun (not cast) aluminum and nesco enameled ware and Rome brand of nickel ware are the best ware for cooking purposes. They are more expensive than most other kinds but will wear much longer. "1892" aluminum is guaranteed to last fifteen years.

Kicked By A Mad Horse

Samuel Birch, of Beeton, Wis., had a most narrow escape from losing his leg as no doctor could heal the frightful sore that developed, but at last Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it completely. It is the greatest healer of ulcers, burns, boils, eczema, scalds, cuts, corns, cold sores, bruises and piles on earth. Try it. Sent at John E. Jackson's.

The Question of Postponement.

In last week's issue of one of the county papers, two of the leaders of the Pay as You Go Plan stated that if the Bond Issue people declined to postpone the election ordered by the court for the 18th instant, it would show that they were afraid to submit the question to a full vote of the county.

This statement is not warranted by the facts and is not true. The Bond Issue people at the time that the circuit court ordered the election, believed that every one who was qualified to vote in the road election, would be qualified to vote in the road election, and they were under this impression until a few days ago, when their attention was called to the law, which required the payment of poll tax on or about the 13th day of December, 1910, in order to vote in this special election. Advocates of the Bond Issue plan would prefer that this question be submitted to a full vote of the county, and regret very much that it cannot be done. To do so would be to hold an illegal election and jeopardize the sale of the bonds, and, in addition to this, would give the opportunity to our opponents to contest the election and set it aside.

We assume that no one, either Bond Issue advocates or Pay as You Go advocates had any knowledge whatever of this, until it was accidentally discovered a few days ago. It was not the fault of either party, and no one should be blamed or criticized for it. To postpone the election to a later date would, in all probability, raise a legal question as to the validity of the election held on the 18th date, and those opposed to the Bond Issue plan would, in all probability, contest that election, which would necessarily postpone the building of roads in Tazewell county until this litigation should be determined by the Supreme Court of our State.

In addition to this, it is fair to assume that as many voters favoring the Bond Issue cannot vote as there are those who favor the Pay Plan, who cannot vote, and the people might desire the question determined at an early date, as they have been considering it for a considerable length of time.

If the advocates of the Pay Plan think that the judge of the court should join the holding of this election and fix a later date for the holding of the same, why don't they apply for the injunction themselves? For the Bond Issue people to take the advice of the Pay as You Go people might be another case of the spider and the fly. Under all the circumstances and in view of the fact that no one knows of the existence of this law, and that as many on one side will be deprived of their vote as there will be on the other side, WHY SHOULD NOT THE ELECTION BE HELD?

CITIZEN.

The display of household and cooking utensils to be found on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters are a pleasant surprise to the economical buyer. W. T. Witten & Co.

BOND ISSUE ADVOCATE REPLIES.

Answers Argument of "Common Sense Tax Payer" and Tells How and Why Our Special Road Law Was Enacted.

In reply to the gentleman who is opposing the bond issue under the name of "Common Sense Tax Payer," I will endeavor to state the case fairly, and leave it to the people of Tazewell county to decide who is trying to deceive them. He charges that we are acting in bad faith and that we are trying to mislead the voters in regard to the number of miles of road which we have mapped out. The Good Roads Club in starting out on the campaign for improving our roads, first called the people together to decide on what plan we should adopt. After much discussion, it was decided that there was no way to bind the county officials to build a certain amount of road, except by a bond issue. Later, at their district meetings, they decided on the amount of money which they thought would build the macadam roads and permanently improve the main roads leading into same in their respective districts, and where they should be located.

Some of the roads were gone over by some of the best posted men in the county, and it was plainly shown that the roads, set out in the petition, could be built for the \$625,000 bond issue. Now, it is clearly shown that the people have had the privilege of deciding on every point in the bond issue movement, and we believe they will prefer to trust themselves rather than listen to the "Common Sense Tax Payer," who, we will venture to say, knows more about law than he does about the building of roads.

He also states that the people want facts, and asks the question: "Are you willing to give facts?" We answer him we are willing to give facts, and here they are: In the fall of 1909 when it was understood that our county was on the verge of a bond issue, a few men at the courthouse decided to amend our old county road law, so as to do away with the clause which provided for a bond issue. No meeting of the tax payers was called to give them the privilege of stating how they would like to have their money expended, but the gentlemen proceeded to write up the special bill accordingly. The supervisors also state that they knew nothing about what the bill contained until after it was passed. Now, if this bill was gotten up for the benefit of the people, we would like to ask our representatives, who presided at Tazewell, why they kept such a secret? These gentlemen were not elected by our people to make our laws, and had no more right to dictate same than they would have to come around and assess our lands. Now the same gentlemen, who are leaders of the "Promise to Pay Plan," come out in the pamphlet and state that the special law which they had written was the only law to build roads under, and that it was the "first step in the right direction."

They are so eager to defeat the bond issue that they even offer to amend their bill and put it in the form of a bond issue. Now, Mr. Tax Payer, they didn't let you see the bill when it was first written, so what assurance have you that they will let you have anything to say in how it is to be amended. One of the many bad features of the special law, in which a supplement of one-third is gotten up (which could be by a private individual or neighborhood) it will be the duty of the road committee to expend this supplement together with all the road funds of the district in front of his door, or wherever the gentlemen suggest. This plan of building roads under the special law, will, of course, tax every one, but under the clause just explained, will give the roads to the man, or neighborhood, who is rich enough to supplement the funds of his district one-third. We appeal to any fair citizen, no matter which side he may be on, to think it over and answer the question on the day of election, if he can afford to vote for roads to be built under a law like this, which gives the rich people power to control the location of all macadam roads. They, of course, will have them located to suit their convenience, no matter how bad the money may be needed in a more unfortunate neighborhood. Don't you also think that a bill of this kind would more likely be repealed than amended if put before the legislature?

Now, my fellow citizens, I will leave the matter for you to decide: Who has played the open hand, and who has tried to deceive the people?

In a republican form of government "the voice of the people shall be heard," and on the 18th day of April they will see the voters of Tazewell county line up behind a stone wall for the bond issue, and from that time on, the oppression of the law, in which they were not allowed to have a voice.

The "Common Sense Tax Payer" makes several other assertions, which we might look into. He states that district bonds, with the county back of them, will not sell as high as county bonds. This gentleman surely must think that the county is the only "common sense tax payer" in the county, otherwise he would not put up such absurd argument. He refers you to a bond issue in one district in Pulaski county, where the bonds bore one-half of one per cent higher rate of interest than that of the county. It is nothing unusual for district bonds to bear different rates of interest, and this illustration will plainly show that our opponents are so eager to find some objection to the bond issue that they will even split hairs to get them.

From what we can find out, this district bond issue was under the special county road law of Pulaski, and was not binding on the county, as ours would be. We have one of the best counties in the State, and our people have judgment enough to know that our district bonds, with the county standing back of them, will sell as high as bonds on any other county in the State.

man in the county. The citizens of Tazewell county can depend on one thing sure: If the "promise to pay" people will build as much road as we do, and pay for them in ten years, instead of thirty-four, they can depend on their taxes being three times as high. If they pay for \$625,000 worth of roads in ten years, and we divide the same amount into thirty-four years, the tax rate would of course be three times higher. This is a simple proposition, which any school boy can solve, much less a man who is capable of casting an intelligent ballot.

If the macadam roads cost them as much per mile as they say ours will cost, they will only be able to build 60 miles in ten years in the county, and will be compelled to expend the entire levy for permanent roads in order to do this. We notice that our opponents do not propose to lead to any permanent work on roads leading to the macadam. I would like to ask any farmer friends, who live several miles off the proposed macadam roads, how this system of roads will benefit them, (even if they are built), unless they also get some permanent work done on the roads leading to the macadam.

He also states that under the "promise plan" the difference in cost will be close to one million dollars. He figures the interest we would pay on the bonds (with a little added for good measure) but don't seem to be fair enough to admit that if they expend a like sum of money, that the people who put up this money will, of course, be out of the interest on same, which would be just the same thing as paying interest on the bonds. If an individual would borrow a thousand dollars to build a road from his residence to the macadam road he would, of course, pay interest on the money borrowed; on the other hand, if he were to put up the money, would he not be out of the interest? We can't see how our friend figures that the people will save one million dollars by the "promise to pay plan," unless he thinks like other people do, that they won't build any roads to draw interest on.

He tries to make the impression on the people who live on the proposed improved roads, that the macadam roads will be built first, and that they will be left out. Every citizen, who has posted himself, knows that all roads were listed in the petition alike, and that the county officials are just as much bound to build one road as another.

The strongest argument of our opponents is that they can stop whenever they want to under the "promise to pay plan." So they can, and this is where the objection comes in. A few leading men could get what roads they want and then they could suddenly decide that they had spent enough money. So there it is again: thousands of people will be left without roads, and the golden opportunity for getting a bond issue passed. The neighborhoods that have already gotten roads would then, of course, vote against the bond issue. One man needs roads just as bad as another; so why not put the bond issue through, and bind the county officials not to stop until all the roads set out in the proposed \$625,000 bond issue are built?

Our friend also stated that "haste and waste" should be the motto of the bond issue advocates, just because we proposed to build the roads as soon as practicable, as we didn't think it right to give one neighborhood roads now and let another neighborhood wait for ten long years for theirs. We will leave it for the people to decide if "haste" hasn't done more business in the past history of the country than "DELAY." "PROMISE TO PAY" is the motto they prefer, but they will have time to persuade the people to take a backward step in a progressive age like this.

CITIZEN.

Bond Issue Speaking.

Good speakers will address the people of this county on the road question from a bond issue standpoint as follows:

FRIDAY.
Cedar Bluff, at 11 a. m.
Raven, at 4 p. m.
SATURDAY.
Richlands—an all day meeting—beginning at 11 a. m.

What Will They Cost—What Will He Get?

The "pay as you go" people have issued a pamphlet, in which certain figures are given, purporting to show that the bond issue plan will impose a terrible burden upon the people, while their plan will not. The figures used by them look big and so scary that some people may be afraid even to examine them. It is believed that a calculation based upon facts will show that the conclusion reached in that pamphlet is not supported by the evidence.

Believed to be a statement, which is based on a calculation set forth by the taxpayers during ten years, under each of the proposed plans, and also showing what the people will get in return therefor. The calculation is based upon 100 miles, simply for reasons of convenience in calculation, but the same ratio will hold good for the 117 miles of road proposed to be built. The calculation is also based upon an assumption that money borrowed is as good as money raised by taxes, and will build as much road as the money raised by taxes. There may be some special virtue in money raised under the "pay as you go plan" over that possessed by money borrowed, but the average man finds it hard to understand how this can be, and this is written for the average man, and so the purchasing power of one dollar will be treated as equal to the purchasing power of another.

STATEMENT OF MONEY THAT WILL ACTUALLY BE PAID OUT BY THE TAXPAYERS IN TEN YEARS IN INTEREST, AND THE RETURNS THEREOF.

Interest on \$125,000, yearly expenditure for 5 years, during the whole of the 10 years, and ROADS IN USE.

Interest runs	On each year's expenditure	Roads used dur'g each of the 10 years
10 years	1 year's expend'e	
9 "	2 "	0
8 "	3 "	20
7 "	4 "	60
6 "	5 "	80
5 "	6 "	100
4 "	7 "	100
3 "	8 "	100
2 "	9 "	100
1 "	10 "	100
40		700

This is equal to 5 per cent on \$125,000 for 40 years—to \$250,000. This also is

equal to the use of 700 miles of road for 1 year. Divide \$250,000 by 700, and we have what we pay under the bond issue plan for the use of 1 mile of road for 1 year, \$357.00, and deducting the \$10,000 interest on the sinking fund, it is reduced to \$331.00.

PAY PLAN.

Interest runs	On each year's expenditures	Roads used dur'g each of the 10 years
10 years	1 year's expend'e	
9 "	2 "	0
8 "	3 "	10
7 "	4 "	20
6 "	5 "	30
5 "	6 "	40
4 "	7 "	50
3 "	8 "	60
2 "	9 "	70
1 "	10 "	80
55		450

This is equal to 5 per cent on \$62,500 for 55 years—to \$171,885. This also is equal to the use of 450 miles for one year.

Divide \$171,885 by 450, and we have what we pay under the pay plan, for the use of one mile of road for one year, nearly \$382.

Total money ACTUALLY paid out by the taxpayers during the 10 years.

Interest	On each year's expenditures	Roads used dur'g each of the 10 years
Sinking fund		90,000
Deduct accumulated 4 per cent interest on sinking fund		18,000
Due at end of ten years:		\$322,000
Principal of bonds		\$625,000
Deduct sinking fund and interest thereon		108,000
Balance due		\$517,000

PAY PLAN.

Principal for money expended	Interest on money expended
\$796,000	171,000
796,000	322,000

Difference in expenditure by taxpayers in ten years..... \$474,000

It will thus be seen that under the pay plan, the people will actually pay out during the ten years the sum of \$796,000, and under the bond issue plan, the sum of \$322,000. In other words, the people who live during the next ten years will be saved, under the bond issue plan, the sum of \$474,000.

It is true that at the end of the ten years, if we assume that assessed valuations remain stationary and that the county does not continue to grow in wealth, there will remain a bonded debt of \$517,000, excluding any saving that may be made by applying the sinking fund to the payment of bonds.

The people will have had the use of the whole 100 miles for five years, and the use of roads as they are constructed during the five years, amounting in all as shown above, to the use of 700 miles one year. Roads are supposed to be built for the use of the people. If their use does not pay for their construction, it is folly to build them, under any plan—Bond Issue, or Pay As You Go.

It would seem that the light burden of taxation and the largely increased mileage of road in use are sufficient to justify the leaving of the bonds out at the end of the ten years to be carried and paid by those who will use the road after that time.

Ten years is a considerable part of a man's life, and especially is this true if he has passed middle age. It is neither probable nor justifiable to tax a man who is 50 or 60 years old a sufficient amount during the balance of his life to pay for a large mileage of improved roads for somebody else to use and enjoy. On the other hand a young man who is not yet married, just share of this burden if the taxes are extended through a number of years.

Farms are bought on this principle. A young man with a few thousand dollars buys a farm costing a good deal more than he possesses, and he knows that the earning capacity of the farm he will be able to pay off the balance of the purchase money on this plan.

Roads are built on this plan.

Every great development project is based on this plan.

Even the United States Government is building the Panama Canal on this plan.

In fact, anything that is done for the purpose of securing a material return, is done upon the assumption that the expected return is worth more than the cost of the money. Applying this principle to the use of the roads does not, if the use of the roads does not give greater returns to the people than the interest on the money would be, their construction cannot be justified in any way. If they do give an additional return, then it is profitable to borrow the money and get the benefit of the extra return as early as possible.

VOTER.

Tazewell County's Population.

The advance report sheets of the census bureau for 1910 show the population for this county at the last census to be as follows:

	10,718
Clear Fork district,	
Maiden Spring district,	7,744
Jeffersonville district,	6,484
Total,	24,946

The population of the towns last year was as follows:

	1,917
Graham,	
Poahontas,	2,452
North Tazewell,	342
Tazewell,	1,230
Richlands,	743

Lack of space this week prevents any comment on the figures of the census bureau, but later they will be given more in detail.

News of Big Creek.

W. L. C. Burke is on the sick list this week. Mrs. Luther Batfist was visiting Mrs. M. M. Burke here Sunday. The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Griffiths is very ill with pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Carter, of Whitewood, were visiting friends here Sunday. Mrs. M. M. Burke, who has been right sick for the past two weeks, is reported somewhat improved.

POSTERITY FAVORS THE BOND ISSUE.

An Inspiring Parade of The School Children From Poahontas, Graham and Tazewell Here on Tuesday—500 in Line.

In step with the stirring music of the Poahontas band, between four and five hundred children from the schools of Poahontas, Graham and this place, proud of their first public step in civics, and bearing banners reading: "YOU BUILD THE ROADS, WE WILL PAY FOR THEM," on Tuesday formed a picturesque scene of the children taking place between the old and the new in Tazewell. A generation ago such a scene would have been impossible, but a generation hence it is likely that the children of the schools will freely express their opinions on all questions of public policy.

The children from Poahontas and Graham came over by a special train and formed their parade on the Hopkins store building on Tazewell Avenue where they were joined by the students from the High School at this place, and together they marched to the west end of Main street and counter marched to the tent theater where the bond issue songs and rendering their "Good Roads Yell," they marched to the High School building to break ranks. Immediately after the parade the Good Roads Club—those favoring the bond issue—met in the tent theater and were called to order by the president, Frank M. Moss, who made a strong talk in favor of better roads and the bond issue. He was followed by Tom Suthers and Peel Harman, after which adjournment was taken until 1:30 p. m. Greener delivered after noon, E. L. Greener delivered one of his characteristic addresses, favoring the bond issue and better highways, and the meeting then adjourned to hear the school children sing.

PAY PLAN MEETING. The meeting of the Pay Plan League was called to meet in the courthouse at 11 o'clock, but it was 11:55 a. m. when the secretary, S. H. Higginbotham, in the absence of the president, Geo. F. Hall, called the meeting to order. After an address of three-quarters of an hour by Mr. Higginbotham, the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m. On re-assembling addresses were delivered by Judge S. M. B. Coulting, J. W. Chapman, M. L. Peery and J. E. Giespie. There was a large crowd in town and the majority appeared to be in favor of the bond issue, as the ratio of crowds at the two meetings was about 10 to 1 in favor of the bond issue meeting.

The Musical Club.

Mrs. A. S. Higginbotham, the hostess of the Musical Club on last Saturday, entertained them at the Jeffersville Hotel.

In the absence of the president, Mrs. A. G. Russell, and the vice-president, Mrs. J. D. Harrison, Mrs. W. G. Harrison presided. The following interesting program was rendered: Biographical sketch of George W. Chadwick—Miss Ella Bowen. "Fair Lullaby"—Club Quartette. "Vocal Solos"—The Rose Leaves Over the Pool; "The Maiden and the But-terfly"—Miss Tot McCall. Vocal Solo—"Thy Daily Question"—Miss Maybelle Greener. Vocal Solo—"A Cradle Song"—Mrs. J. P. Harman. "Thistle-down"—Club Sextette.

In addition to the musical program, Miss Grace May gave several readings. There were a number of invited guests in addition to the club members. Dainty refreshments were served.

Sleep Gets Good Assignments.

Congressman Sleep of this district got entirely new committees in the assignment of positions in the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

Last year he was on the committees on census and naval affairs. This year he is assigned to the committee on mines and mining; on the committee on president and vice-president; and representatives in congress; and expenditures in the postoffice department. His assignments this year are to more important committees than he had before, but of course he is in a minority. He is about the only Republican from the South to receive an important committee assignment.